

D101.85:
19/3

May/June 1996

INSCOM JOURNAL

FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL





Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

Did you ever wonder why we always have time to do something over, but never enough time to do it right the first time? Did you ever wonder why "someone didn't think about that" in the first place? Pressure and stress have a way of making us think we should blame "someone" for causing more work...or in the case of Force XXI and Intel XXI, causing more changes.

As members of the profession of arms and INSCOM, we face an increasingly complex and technically oriented future. We must change the way we do business to stay ahead of the Army's

and INSCOM's needs. That is a fact of life and nobody's fault.

We take the first step on to the high wires of innovation and ingenuity by acknowledging this future. The second step takes a heck of a lot more guts: we must let go of the base and cross the wire to the other side. Remember that *someone* we talked about earlier? Well, *no one* wants to walk the wire first. We're all thinking the same things: What if I fall? What if I don't make it? Is someone going to catch me if I fall? If I get scared, can I come back to the start? Unlike the commercials, we don't have a little brother named Mikey to try it first.

The truth is, we don't need Mikey. All we need is each other because there really is strength in teamwork. When we get to the other side, we're all going to be there together, giving high fives and laughing about how scared we were when we started...*back there*. That's the third step on the wire: committing to going forward because there is no future in going back.



INSCOM Commander
Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas

Command Sergeant Major
Sterling T. McCormick

Chief of Public Affairs
Mrs. Jeanette D. Lau

NCOIC
Master Sgt. Joan E. Fischer

Editor in Chief
Mrs. Shirley K. Startzman

Art Director
Mrs. Linda M. Paradis

Circulation Chief
Mrs. Gloria Donovan

May-June 1996
Volume 19, No. 3

INSCOM
JOURNAL
FOR THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONAL

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 4 | The I-Team | 18 | Land of Turmoil
<i>By 1st Lt. Rich Walters</i> |
| 6 | Tactical OPSEC and the Counterintelligence Agent
<i>By Norm Hawes</i> | 24 | Land Mines
<i>By Spc. Brian Thomas</i> |
| 12 | ARL
<i>By Capt. Paul J. Murray</i> | 27 | Common Task Training
<i>By Capt. Kurt Sturr</i> |
| 16 | ARL Surveys Hurricane Marilyn Damage
<i>By Ensign Christopher Gregg</i> | 28 | Counterintelligence Training
<i>By Capt. Christopher R. Wallace</i> |

We need to stay upright as we walk the high wire, so we're bringing our balance pole: our values and ethics (we never leave home without them). When the wind starts to sway us, the pole helps us to maintain the balance between our personal and professional lives. That balance brings us to the fourth step in crossing the wire: we're all going across with dignity, not just expediency. Each of us will take personal responsibility for doing the right thing even when our leaders are gone because that may very well happen in battle.

As leaders, we can't expect to point to the wire and say, "Take your pole and go." You would be so preoccupied with your personal safety you couldn't concentrate on your mission. We need to put up a safety net so that when you do look down, all you see is support and encouragement. Our INSCOM safety net is our leaders, who must provide rock solid coaching and mentoring. A few months ago, I gave all of you a license to think; now I'm telling your leaders to give you

permission to think...and to catch you when you fall. Notice I said *when* you fall, because you aren't perfect and neither are we. As long as you maintain your balance of ethics and values, we will underwrite your mistakes. We want you to learn all you can, and we know you will learn faster if the environment is nonthreatening.

Remember the first few times you tried to ride a bicycle? One of your parents (or a brother or sister) ran alongside your wobbly pedaling shouting words of encouragement and keeping a hand on the back of your banana seat. Some of us took a little longer to learn to ride, but most of us sent up our first "Hooahs" when the training wheels came off! Through it all, you had the support you needed, for you were truly blooded with experience, not killed for trying to ride.

Recently, I heard a young leader tell one of her soldiers to "give it a shot and see if you can do it." While that may have sounded routine, her next instructions were not. "If it breaks down, come

and get me and I'll help you fix it." Another leader was shouting encouragement to a wobbly bike rider while steadying the bike. Now that's an example of how we are growing our own wire walkers!

The Army is not a zero defects institution. Every time we underwrite your mistakes today, we take a closer step to the future of INSCOM. When it is your turn to lead, you will follow the example of these leaders by catching others when they fall. You will pick them up, dust them off, and say, "try it again, I've got you covered."

Now that's great stuff!

★
Trent N. Thomas

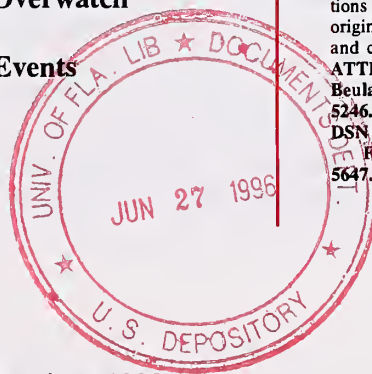
About the cover: At INSCOM we train to maintain both tactical and technical proficiency. (Photos: Top left, Staff Sgt. Joseph W. Ralston; Top right, U.S. Army photo; Bottom right, Spc. Brian Thomas; and Bottom left, Capt. Kurt Sturr)

- 30 **INSCOM Military Police Conduct FTX**
By Staff Sgt. Joseph W. Ralston
- 32 **INSCOM Kids Know What They Like Best**
By the 500th MI Brigade Public Affairs Staff
- 34 **Mountain Biking a Family Tradition**
By Sgt. 1st Class Phillip D. Clark

- 36 **Asian Pacific Americans Contribute to Military Intelligence**
By the INSCOM History Staff
- 38 **Army News Overwatch**
- 39 **Calendar of Events**

The *INSCOM Journal* (ISSN 0270-8906) is published every two months by the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va.

The *INSCOM Journal* is the unofficial command information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. It serves the members of INSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 4,500 copies per issue. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ, INSCOM or Department of the Army. Unless stated, *INSCOM Journal* articles are not usually copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit given. Articles printed in the *INSCOM Journal* with the notation "used with permission" will not be reprinted in other publications unless permission is granted by the original source. Send manuscripts, photos and correspondence to HQ, INSCOM, ATTN: IAPA, *INSCOM Journal*, 8825 Beulah Street, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246. Phone AC (703) 806-6325/5345 or DSN 656-5345. FAX: AC (703) 806-5647 or DSN 656-5647.



Two Soldiers Awarded Soldiers Medal

Spc. Jason Peterson and Spc. Frank Kessler, 748th MI Battalion, 902nd MI Brigade, each were awarded the Soldiers Medal in February. Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, INSCOM commander, presented the medals for outstanding bravery to the two soldiers at an awards ceremony at the Medina Regional SIGINT Operations Center in San Antonio, Texas.



Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas (top left) presents the Soldiers Medal to Spc. Jason Peterson (top right) and Spc. Frank Kessler (bottom right).

In July 1995, Peterson and Kessler were on a South Padre Island beach when three children encountered trouble. Swimming near the beach, the children had hit a strong undertow which began pulling them out to sea and almost certain death. Peterson and Kessler immediately jumped into the water and rescued all three swimmers.

"We didn't even think about it," said Kessler. "We just did what needed to be done." Kessler said instinct played a large role in the rescue.

The Soldiers Medal is awarded for an act of heroism not involving actual enemy conflict and must have involved personal hazard and the voluntary risk of life. It is the highest award a soldier can receive during peacetime. (Submitted by Sgt. Timothy Cunningham)

470th MI Brigade Holds Dining-Out

The 470th MI Brigade held its last dining out March 28, 1996, at the Club Amador at Fort Amador, Panama. Col. Ronald Burgess, commander of the 470th MI Brigade, set the spirit of the evening when he was introduced as "The Hammer" to the accompaniment of "The Theme from Rocky."

Burgess introduced soldiers to those who came to show respect for them: guests from three different com-

mands. Representing the commands were Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas, commander, INSCOM (guest of honor); Brig. Gen. Robert A. Harding, J2, U.S. Southern Command; and Col. Alfred Valenzuela, deputy commander (operations), U.S. Army South.

During the festivities, the Collection and Exploitation Battalion soldiers performed a parody of the brigade command staff meeting. 1st Sgt. Angel Berrios sang two songs in Spanish and Sgt. Oscar Cruz strummed songs on his acoustic guitar. Other entertainment was provided by the 79th Army Band Jazz Combo and Staff Sgt. Jorge Santana, who performed disc jockey duties after the dining out.

The brigade will be inactivated July 15, 1997; a detachment of the 513th MI Brigade from Fort Gordon, Ga., will remain in Panama after the inactivation. (Submitted by Capt. Felisa Lewis)

Army Intelligence Master Plan Available on CD-ROM

The newest Army Intelligence Master Plan is now available on CD-ROM, according to Col. "Chip" McConville, chief of the Army Intelligence Master Plan division, office of the deputy chief of staff for intelligence. "Our intent is to make the document more accessible to our users," said McConville, who introduced the CD-ROM at the Commander and G2 Conference held at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in April.

The CD-ROM brings to life a message from Lt. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, Jr., the deputy chief of staff for intelligence. Menoher explains why the Army Intelligence Master Plan exists and the role it plays in shaping future military intelligence. Additionally, it features video clips and photos supporting the chapters of the plan: integrated theater architectures, military intelligence investment strategy tutorial and force integration master planner.

The plan outlines the vision and strategy for Intel XXI in support of Force XXI over the next 20 years.

For more information, contact Maj. J. R. Vallance-whitacre, (703) 671-8680.

Wrong Name

In this column in the March/April issue, Betty Ebert was incorrectly identified as Carol Ebert, winner of the 1995 James A. Carroll Jr. Award for the Army's best large officers' club. Apologies to Betty. (The Editor)



Kennedy Promoted to Major General

Maj. Gen. Claudia J. Kennedy, assistant deputy chief of staff for intelligence, was promoted to her present rank April 5. She is the first female general selected for promotion to major general by a promotion board.

Kennedy, a 28-year veteran, served as the deputy commanding general of the

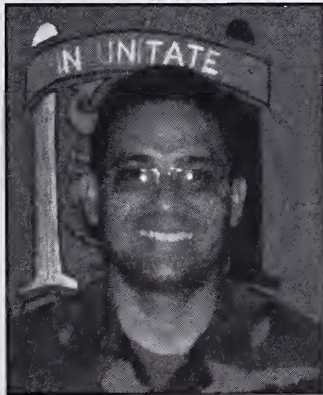
U. S. Army Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., prior to accepting her present position at the Pentagon. She has also commanded the 703rd MI Brigade in Hawaii, the San Antonio Recruiting Battalion and the 714th MI Battalion in Germany. Kennedy also served as an enlisted soldier early in her career.

A graduate of Southwestern University in Memphis, Tenn., Kennedy's awards include the Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

Resource Management Award Winner

Congratulations to Sgt. 1st Class Atanacio DelValleReyes of the 501st MI Brigade, Yongsan, Korea. DelValleReyes was named the 1995 Outstanding Resource Management Award recipient in finance and accounting during an award ceremony on April 30, 1996. Col. Wayne M. Hall, 501st MI Brigade commander, presented the award.

DelValleReyes holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Puerto Rico and is working toward a master of science degree in management from Troy State University.



White House Social Aides

Three INSCOM officers began serving as White House social aides in 1995. Capt. Dyan Ferguson, Capt. Heino Klinck and Capt. Timothy Murphy were accepted as members of a joint military program which supports the commander-in-chief and the First Family.

While serving at the White House, the three program volunteers represent America's Army at award ceremonies and state dinners. As social aides, they facilitate the flow of events and assist in host functions, such as answering guests' questions about the White House and America's Army.

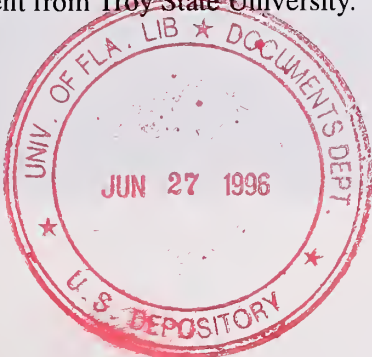
White House social aides may serve up to four years in the additional duty assignment. Of the three officers, Ferguson continues to serve as an aide. Murphy is assigned to the 902nd MI Group at San Antonio, Texas, and Klinck is assigned to the 902nd MI Group at Fort Meade, Md.

"I learned about the program from one of my former supervisors, Col. Donald Woolfolk, who had been a White House social aide on two previous tours," said Ferguson. "There is a lengthy application and interview process as well as mandated clearances. I've been serving since June 1995, and I still feel it's an honor to be serving the commander-in-chief and representing the United States at the White House," she said.

Assigned to INSCOM headquarters at Fort Belvoir, Va., Ferguson believes the experience is invaluable. Asked for her most memorable experience, her response was quick. "The 50th Anniversary for the United Nations reception in New York City. President Clinton hosted the reception in the New York Public Library which was attended by 150 world leaders and heads of state. I met President Boris Yeltsin and many others," said Ferguson. (Submitted by Capt. Timothy E. Murphy)



Capt. Heino Klinck, Capt. Dyan Ferguson and Capt. Timothy Murphy.



Tactical OPSEC and the

By Norm Hawes

The dry spell in Vietnam lasted for more than two weeks. Somehow, the enemy knew which hamlets had been targeted prior to insertion of 1st Air Cavalry Division forces. The situation was a change for the worse and it had to stop. In what was essentially a counterintelligence blacklist operation, the use of several forces had been dramatically successful in neutralizing the Vietcong infrastructure in the Bong Song Plains. The operation included the use of Vietnamese National Police field forces and special branch working with 1st Cavalry military police and counterintelligence agents and backed up by combat battalions of the 1st Brigade.

Suddenly, all of the hamlets and villages selected for cordon and search operations turned into dry holes: U.S. troops found no Vietcong, only old women and children. The brigade commander suspected a spy among the attached Vietnamese National Police and restricted information on daily tactical targets to key U.S. personnel. This did not work, so the counterintelligence team tried a traditional gambit. Information was segmented, controlled and selectively fed to different Vietnamese National Police leaders. The spy would report the wrong information about the next day's target to the Vietcong. The reaction of the spy's hamlet would reveal the spy to counterintelligence. This strategy also failed.

Today, poor operational security would be the number one suspect

and an operational security survey would be conducted to identify the enemy's information source. However, this was 1967, and the brigade was on the verge of accepting the dry holes as one of the perplexing mysteries of the war.

In the grand tradition of American pragmatism, someone at the brigade staff meeting asked, "Why don't you just ask them (the villagers) how they know the Americans are coming?"

At first, the hamlet hit the next day appeared to be another dry hole. The first villager the counterintelligence agent interrogated pled ignorance, but the second person proved more knowledgeable. The brigade commander's C2 aircraft had an unusual antenna array and the commander used it to conduct a daily pre-operation fly over of the next day's target. The Vietcong took note and gained 24 hours warning of U.S. operations. The answer to the mystery was an exploitable operational security indicator rather than a Vietcong spy.

The situation described above occurred in the pre-operational security era of 1967. It was not uncommon to other U.S. forces in Vietnam. By 1970, the 1968 Tet Offensive had killed most of the Vietcong main

Right: Soldiers interrogate Vietnamese farmers about Viet Cong and North Vietnamese activities in the area during a search and destroy operation conducted in the Thang Binh Province, 24 miles northwest of Chu Lai. (Photo by Spc. Richard S. Durrance)



Counterintelligence Agent



force personnel and the war became more protracted. (Although a propaganda victory, Tet 1968 was a military disaster for the Vietcong.) Rural pacification became a Vietnamese responsibility. The fight with the North Vietnamese Army, still called Vietcong by the U.S. media, was mostly in jungle canopy, and counterintelligence agents seldom participated in direct combat action

against the North Vietnamese Army. The enemy continued to obtain prior knowledge of pending U.S. operations, and the Commander in Chief, Pacific, was directed to determine how the enemy obtained this information and implement countermeasures.

A systems analysis survey called PURPLE DRAGON successfully concluded that operational profiles

(signatures, patterns and indicators) revealed exploitable friendly capabilities and intentions to the enemy. The Commander in Chief, Pacific, established a permanent systems analysis survey office on the staff to continue the systems analysis effort. The office was called Operations Security (OPSEC).



Members of Co. A, 30th Ranger Battalion maintain radio contact to gain intelligence information as they move against the Viet Cong near Saigon during the Lunar New Year holidays. (Photo by Spc. James Newlin)

Contemporary Operations Security



During Operation Desert Storm, U.S. soldiers detailed plans for operation security. (U.S. Army Photo)

Although AR 530-1 requires the application of operations security to all U.S. Army activities, strategic as well as tactical, operations security was originally designed as a tactical operations program. Unlike security, operations security allows for risk acceptance. Combat forces cannot withdraw from the battle simply because remaining in the fight entails a degree of risk. The objective of operations security is to reduce risks to the maximum extent possible. This becomes clearest when operations security is viewed from the tactical perspective.

OPSEC is concerned with the achievement of security and surprise in U.S. military operations and activities through protection from hostile intelligence exploitation. Its ultimate objective is to prevent an enemy from obtaining sufficient advance information to predict, and thus be able to degrade friendly operations or capabilities. — Joint Chiefs of Staff OPSEC Survey Guide, 15 June 1983.

Today, operations security applies to both strategic and tactical operations, although significant differences exist. While the objective of tactical operations security is combat survivability and operational effectiveness, the primary objective of strategic operations security is to control information regarding capabilities and intentions. Tactical operations security emphasizes the operations; strategic operations security emphasizes security. The reason for these differences concerns the two fundamental categories of operations security vulnerabilities.

Vulnerabilities

Two operations security vulnerabilities exist. The first vulnerability is internal to the organization or operation: knowledge ability. Internal vulnerabilities arise during operational planning and preparation for sensitive activities, such as a deployment for war. The operations security countermeasure for internal vulnerabilities is the control of information about planned events or operations to minimize potential for compromise. The number of knowledgeable persons is restricted and communications are controlled or restricted. In other words, security countermeasures are primarily used.

Internal operations security often is applied to highly classified programs.

The second vulnerability is external to the control of the security apparatus or organization. As with risk management, operations security is a threat driven process. If there is no threat, there is no vulnerability. A vulnerability is a detectable, exploitable event. Operational events or indicators detected by external threats create vulnerabilities. In external operations security planning, each operational event is analyzed. Once agents identify operations security indicators, they

develop countermeasures to eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level, those indicators which are vulnerable to exploitation. In other words, operational countermeasures are used. These countermeasures include deception or the destruction of the enemy collection capability. Occasionally, security countermeasures are used but these are usually limited to unusual circumstances. The 1967 Vietnam situation shows why security countermeasures usually do not work when they are applied to a problem involving operational indicators.

Tactical Operations Security

Normally, every tactical organization down to the level of battalion or separate company will have an operations security officer. Although this officer should be a member of the operational staff component, the operations security function occasionally is found on the intelligence and security staff. Placing it under security is normally an error, as it often results in the operations security program becoming operationally dysfunctional and just another security program within the unit.

Because internal operations security vulnerabilities are a primary concern where a great deal of planning and staffing occurs, placing operations security under the intelligence and security staff at echelons above corps is not as debilitating as it would be at lower echelons. At echelons above corps, operations security measures are detailed in the operations security plan. At echelons corps and below, the many details of warfighting require a more operational approach. Here, the

operations security officer obtains operational data from the operation order, operation plan and, under some circumstances, a fragmentary order. The intelligence staff component provides threat information. The operations security officer uses the plans and threat information to develop an operations security matrix, a data base and essential elements of friendly information. Each operation order or plan requires an operations security annex and essential elements of friendly information.

The essential elements of friendly information are critical facts about friendly operations and activities which, individually or collectively, if revealed to an enemy, could adversely affect the success of a combat unit. Each type of military operations (attack, defend reinforcement, withdrawal and delay) is accompanied by a particular set of operations security challenges and requires separate essential elements of friendly information. This information tells the commander what to

protect and how long to protect it. Because speed, mobility and unpre-



dictability are multipliers of operations security countermeasures on the battlefield, time is critical to its equation. The operations security matrix or survey assesses the sequence of the operation and its indicators against the capability of the threat to detect and exploit it within a specific time and space.

Predictable operational patterns are highlighted in the equation. The more necessary a particular action is to an operation or organizational function, the more it will tend to fall into a predictable pattern...and the more the enemy will key on its indicators. Once the assessment is completed, the commander decides

the proper course of action. This decision requires information on the criticality of the threat (To what degree of loss or damage can the threat contribute?) and the criticality of the vulnerability (How critical is the vulnerability to mission accomplishment?). *Only the commander can accept the risk.*

Using Tactical Counterintelligence Agents —

The role of counterintelligence agents in tactical operations is seldom clearly defined or understood. Consequently, many combat commanders do not know how to properly employ their counterintelligence assets. This often causes counterintelligence agents to be assigned to such non-combat duties as security management, analyst, rear area security, or operations security. The operations security function requires a thorough knowledge of two primary areas, operations and the threat.

A counterintelligence agent is usually familiar with the multidiscipline threat but not the art and science of combat operations at all levels of conflict. The counterintelligence agent can use operations security methodology for special operations security problems. With knowledge of the threat, agents can support the

operations security effort by observing friendly operations security profiles. The observations help the agent provide a picture to the combat commander of how detectable and exploitable operational indicators are to a particular threat.

To observe actions, the counterintelligence agent must be in areas where the friendly indicators are generated. The agent must have some basic tactical skills in addition to resident counterintelligence skills to ensure personal combat survivability and to work with those supported. Once trained for the combat environment, the tactical agent has an advantage over a strategic counterpart. The strategic counterintelligence agent is primarily dedicated to rear area defensive counterintelligence activities. The tactical counterintelligence agent operates with combat forces and has direct access to geographical areas and counterintelligence targets. Given this access, the counterintelligence agent is in a position to pursue, and immediately exploit, a broad range of offensive and defensive counterintelligence objectives in addition to addressing special operations security problems. While the

risk to the agent's personal safety is higher in forward areas than it is in rear areas, appropriate training reduces the higher risk substantially.

Commanders can reduce the risk to an agent by adhering to certain operational restrictions. The amount of time the agent is operationally exposed in forward areas must be correlated to the amount of tactical protection friendly forces can provide. The larger the force, the more time the agent can spend in the contact area. Agents in contact areas often are extremely effective operationally. Although they tend to be targeted for priority assassination or capture, the advantages of using counterintelligence agents "outside the wire" usually outweigh the risks. The results are substantial: counterintelligence operational effectiveness takes a quantum leap, operations security is enhanced, and ultimately more American lives are saved.



Hawes is the operations officer, Fort Gordon MI Detachment, Fort Gordon, Ga.

Controlling information to improve combat survivability is a key part of operations security. (U.S. Army Photo)



ARL

INSCOM's Airborne Reconnaissance Low system is "right on target" with the commander's intelligence requirements

By Capt. Paul J. Murray

ARL-I deploys with three aerial reconnaissance support teams as part of a peace-keeping exercise. One team is attached to a mechanized infantry brigade, the other to an armor battalion. The third team is located at the joint intelligence center at the task force headquarters. After downloading the C-130, the unit immediately begins the planning and execution of its force protection mission.

Day 1. ARL-I performs route reconnaissance and down links live video to the convoy commander showing a traffic accident blocking a bridge seven miles ahead.

Day 2. ARL-I monitors target activity 300 miles away from the joint intelligence center. Flying over the center, the aircraft down links highlights of the recorded imagery before returning to its home base. Inside, the video is viewed on multiple monitors by the J2, J3, and the civil military affairs officer.

Day 3. While patrolling an urban area, a mechanized infantry platoon encounters sniper fire. The platoon leader reports the platoon's forward location to higher headquarters via tactical FM radio. From the brigade forward command post, the aerial reconnaissance support team leader redirects the aircraft to the forward platoon's position. ARL-I flies overhead. The firing ceases. An area search reveals nothing. The mission continues.

Since its activation in 1986, the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) has completed missions similar to the above scenario. Each time, the battalion employed a wide range of intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) systems to assist the Central American republics to contain numerous insurgencies threatening regional peace. Two systems, the RC-12G mounted Crazyhorse and the surface vessel mounted sea based Aerostat, were designed specifically to monitor activities and segments of the electromagnetic spectrum normally associated with low intensity conflict.

Headquartered in Orlando, Fla., the battalion is organic to the 513th MI Brigade at Fort Gordon, Ga. Today, the battalion uses the Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) system to respond to a commander's intelligence requirements. When the commander of the U.S. Southern Command requested airborne intelligence support for counterdrug enforcement operations, the ARL system immediately filled that need. The ARL's success quickly led to additional operations other than war.

The ARL uses different planes for different missions to support the commander. Both the ARL-I and the ARL-C are explained in detail later.

Forward-based in Fort Kobbe, Panama, Company D operates the ARL Crazyhawk system under the



operational control of the 470th Military Intelligence Brigade in Panama. Company personnel perform sensitive reconnaissance operations which support the U.S. Southern Command at the direction of the joint chiefs of staff.

While the unit's primary mission is to support the commander of the U.S. Southern Command, the company also serves as one of the 513th MI Brigade's Tier II force projection assets. Under Tier II, the unit must maintain a robust and readily deployable collection capability which can



The distinctive O-5 profile of the DeHavilland Dash 7 aircraft taxis to a runway for take off. (U.S. Army photo)

be integrated into a wide range of intelligence architectures.

Aircraft Capabilities

Company D operates three DeHavilland Dash 7s which carry the O-5 series military aircraft designation. Though all three aircraft have been modified specifically to perform the ARL mission, they retain a low-profile, civilian paint scheme.

Navigation equipment includes an inertial navigation system, satellite global positioning system and a flight management system. Navigation systems are interfaced with an electronic flight instrumentation system and auto pilot flight director, which allow precision navigation and reduced pilot workload. In addition to standard VHF radios, ARL incorporates two more radios

and a satellite transceiver for unit command and control and external flight following communications. All aircraft use advanced weather avoidance radar systems.

The O-5 series aircraft can fly an eight hour mission with an extended reserve. Maximum operational velocity is 231 knots with a normal service ceiling of 20,400 feet above mean sea level.



Staff Sgt. Ray Newton prepares for pre-mission operational checks. (U.S. Army photo)

Mission Suite Equipped

ARL-C Fulcrum Ghost is a manned platform which performs intercept and direction finding operations in the dual or single aircraft mode. Each aircraft incorporates 12 receivers controlled by four independent operator work stations. Operators can select and customize display windows to facilitate search, direction finding and recording operations.

From the master work station, the mission supervisor coordinates dual aircraft direction finding operations, conducts on-board traffic analysis quality control and transmits in-flight spot reports. The supervisor can send either voice or text reports to aerial reconnaissance support teams equipped with an advanced communications terminal.

ARL-I Fulcrum Shield is a manned platform which performs electro-optical imagery collection.

Two operator work stations control the Shield's three primary sensors. A daylight imaging system, forward looking infrared and infrared line scanner provide point target and area search capability.

The daylight imaging system and forward looking infrared are pointing sensors. The daylight imaging system is similar to a television camera. It produces black and white video during daylight hours which can be viewed on a 13" monitor. The forward looking infrared also produces motion video, operates day and night and is viewed on a second 13" monitor. Both sensors operate in unison by joystick but may be pre-programmed to slew to a target location automatically.

The infrared line scanner is an area search sensor which cues the two pointing sensors. It scans a wide area for "hot" targets such as personnel, vehicles or laboratories.

Once these targets are identified, the operator slews the pointing sensors to view and record the imagery for both immediate spot reporting and post-mission exploitation.

The ARL-I mission supervisor records video and narrative operator comments on VHS tape. The supervisor can also capture and digitally store freeze frame images on 3.5 inch magnetic disc. In addition to voice and text, the mission supervisor can send still (freeze-frame) images to aerial reconnaissance support teams. The ARL-I's broadcast microwave system can also transmit real-time images to aerial reconnaissance support teams.

Aerial Reconnaissance Support Team

The aerial reconnaissance support team is the tactical commander's link to ARL. The four soldier team directs and redirects the air-

borne collection priority and provides on-site dissemination of intelligence products. Located with the supported unit, the team tightens the direction, collection, processing and dissemination loop to maximize ARL's responsiveness to the commander's needs. The aerial reconnaissance support team's ability to shorten the sensor-to-shooter time line is the maneuver element's key to effective target development. To accomplish its mission, the aerial reconnaissance support team employs a variety of advanced communications, down linking and exploitation equipment.

The advanced communication terminal integrates a satellite transceiver and portable antenna, an encryption processor and a 386 or 486 data processor which can be carried in two brief cases. The advanced communication terminal can use a much larger medium or high gain antenna for improved reception when operating on the edge of the servicing satellite's footprint. The advanced communication terminal can provide hard copy text reports and freeze frame images for immediate dissemination as actionable intelligence.

The aerial reconnaissance support teams also operate TACLINK, which fits into a standard ruck sack. The highly mobile, battery operated, 8mm video recorder uses a handheld antenna and four-inch screen to capture and display live video from the ARL-I Fulcrum Shield. When the tactical situation permits, the TACLINK can be connected to multiple television monitors for wider viewing by a joint intelligence center or division forward command post.

An additional TACLINK capability is the retransmission (via satellite) of live TACLINK video to a destination. This capability was used to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hurricane

Marilyn Relief Operation. (Note: see related story, "ARL Surveys Hurricane Marilyn Damage.") This specialized equipment is not organic to the brigade, but does represent another proven capability.

Further imagery analysis and exploitation uses video tape and in some cases, digitized freeze frame images. This exploitation, or first phase analysis, involves ground exploitation work stations. There are two types of ground stations: portable and fixed base. The portable work station weighs about 400 pounds and fits into two carrying cases. Its operator reviews video tape and selects desired freeze frames for magnification, shading enhancement, digitization and printing. The fixed base station performs the same functions as the portable work station, but has a second VHS recorder for tape duplication and a

microphone for dubbing additional analyst comments.

Force Projection Principles

Whether the mission was counterdrug enforcement, force protection or peacekeeping, the tactical commander consistently used the ARL capabilities to direct the intelligence collection effort. INSCOM provided the technology and operational support the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) needed to complete its missions.

In return, the MI Battalion (Low Intensity) developed airborne intelligence collection and cross-cueing techniques which maximized intelligence synchronization. Using the innovative aerial reconnaissance support team concept, the MI Battalion (Low Intensity) leveraged successfully with limited equipment and personnel resources. The lever-



Right: Chief Warrant Officer Bill Yeager pilot and Spc. Samantha Wills, crew member, are ready to leave for their mission in Bosnia. (U.S. Army photo)

aging ensured the success of its line companies in any tactical scenario.

As a result, the battalion can support more than one mission at a time. Most recently, the MI Battalion (Low Intensity) supported the U.S. European Command and Operation Joint Endeavor with Predator and the ARL-I Fulcrum Shield while simultaneously supporting the U.S. Southern Command at full operational tempo with the ARL-C Fulcrum Ghost.

Company Level Execution

One definition of intelligence force projection is the temporary forward deployment of assets to perform a specified mission. While the concept of "temporary" may vary, the requirement to operate away from home base, often for months at a time, is constant. Company D, MI Battalion (Low Intensity) has adopted the practices listed below to smooth execution of intelligence force projection operations.

1. *Maintain deployability.* Conduct soldier readiness programs, update preparation for overseas movement packets and review family care plans at least quarterly. This allows the company to focus on operational issues when it receives a deployment warning order. Develop, use and validate standardized load plans to simplify the adjustment of deployment packages in accordance with METT-T and airlift availability.

2. *Seek redundancy in functional areas.* "If you do it garrison, chances are you'll have to do it while deployed." Whether it's load planning, hazardous material certification, mission or flight operations, maintenance or equal opportunity training, depth in functional areas is an absolute must. Company D cross trains personnel in key functional areas to ensure continuity and effective coordination between garrison and deployed elements. The depth provides the commander flex-



ibility in building the personnel deployment packages and accommodates individual needs without jeopardizing the mission.

3. *Do the routine things routinely.* An anticipated deployment or demanding operational tempo cannot become an excuse for skip-

ARL Surveys Hurricane

By Ensign Christopher Gregg

You can bet that most people didn't think much of a medium sized, unassuming, four propeller plane circling Puerto Rico last September. If they did notice it, you can bet they didn't realize they were watching the U.S. Army at work. The plane was taking pictures to help the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) survey damage to the islands around Puerto Rico caused by Hurricane Marilyn.

The plane is part of the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) based in Orlando, Fla. The platform is called Airborne Reconnaissance Low (ARL) and its main job is to take high quality video images and still photographs while flying around a targeted area.

When Hurricane Marilyn ravaged the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico last September, FEMA personnel needed current photographs of storm damaged areas. Impassable roads made the area impossible to photograph from the ground. Sending personnel into flooded or damaged areas was too dangerous. FEMA quickly realized it was a perfect job for the ARL platform and called in the U.S. Army.

Less than 24 hours after receiving the request from FEMA, the Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) had the ARL plane in the air heading toward Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Less than 10 hours later, they were sending pictures of the most heavily damaged areas of St. Thomas, U. S. Virgin Islands, to FEMA personnel. Twenty-five soldiers supported the mission in Roosevelt Roads. They

ARL-I Fulcrum Shield crew members supported the U.S. European Command and Operation Joint Endeavor.

(U.S. Army photo)

ping the basics. Dedicated sergeant's time and regular physical fitness training do more to prepare your unit to deploy than an in-progress review. As a force projection asset, the unit and its soldiers will always be recovering from, or preparing for, a deployment.

Adhering to scheduled events provides direction and a sense of predictability which guide the unit through the uncertain period that precedes all deployments.

4. *Strengthen the family support group.* In the family support business, "no news is not necessarily good news." A proactive family support group can solve many problems associated with family separation if supported by the unit and its chain of command. One effective approach is to select a soldier from the rear detachment to serve as a sponsor to the deployed soldier's family. The sponsor is responsible for initiating contact at least weekly. The contact allows a family member to ask for help before the problem becomes unmanageable. More frequent family support group meetings with visible rear detachment chain of command participation and leadership are a necessity. The family support group, coupled with a

good morale support program for the deployed soldier, can ease the burden of family separation.

Future Reconnaissance

ARL-Multi-function (ARL-M) represents the future of Army airborne reconnaissance. ARL-M will combine the capabilities of ARL-C and I on a single platform designated as the RC-7. The RC-7 incorporates numerous product improvements over first generation aircraft including the addition of a high resolution synthetic aperture radar and moving target indicator. Three RC-7s will be fielded to the MI Battalion (Low Intensity) in 1996: the first two in June, and the third in December.



Capt. Paul J. Murray commands Company D, MI Battalion (Low Intensity), 513th MI Brigade.

ne Marilyn Damage

included pilots, technicians to operate the equipment and ground crews providing logistics and other support. Over the next week and a half, the ARL flew 11 missions, each lasting between two and seven hours in the air. It provided over 15 hours of live video and over 100 freeze-frame photographs to FEMA.

FEMA used the information provided by the ARL to determine the most heavily damaged areas and where to concentrate relief efforts. The ARL crew targeted the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico and photographed specific sites. They provided FEMA with images of damaged bridges, broken communication lines, areas of heavy looting and emergency shelter locations.

The information provided by ARL during the relief operations was invaluable to FEMA and will be used for similar future operations. The soldiers working with the ARL are versatile; they tailor support to mission requirements as was shown by the outstanding humanitarian efforts they provided during the Hurricane Marilyn relief operation.



Ensign Christopher Gregg, U.S. Navy Reserve, was temporarily attached to the MI Battalion (Low Intensity) in Orlando, Fla. The battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Robert E. Seetin.



Early War Games Were Serious Affairs

Today's war games are tame affairs compared with those of medieval days.

In 13th century war games, mayhem and death were so common that the bloodshed became a public scandal.

Medieval knights lived for battle. When there was none, they had to prove their worth in war games, or mock battles, known as tournaments. Some tournaments involved massed combat; for others, individuals squared off against each other.

Medieval warriors took their tournaments seriously, often too seriously. One tournament at Cologne, Germany, in 1240 cost 60 lives. The carnage became so great the pope decreed it must stop. After that, blunted weapons were used.

Land of Turmoil

Yugoslavia was a country of six republics, five ethnic groups, shifting borders and constant mistrust. It disintegrated quickly and violently...and caught us all off guard.

By 1st Lt. Rich Walters



The war in Bosnia appears on the nightly news; clear, crisp images of just exactly what is going on and “who did what to whom.” Phrases such as “ethnic cleansing” describe exactly the combat activity which has occurred in the past. Do we know what caused it? Not exactly. We do know the hatred grew slowly over decades

until it finally erupted over the hills, homes and human lives of Bosnia. The peace agreement negotiated in Dayton, Ohio, and the deployment of the NATO Implementation Force offer hope of a lasting peace. To facilitate that peace, we must understand the events leading to the war.

The war in Bosnia was sparked by the end of communism and

fueled by the country’s historical pattern of ethnic politics. In discussing its history, the terms “Yugoslavia” and “former Yugoslavia” refer to the country which existed prior to 1991; “Balkans” refers to the region incorporating Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and formerly Yugoslavia.

Six Republics, Five Ethnic Groups

From 1945 to 1991, Yugoslavia was a country of six Federal republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia) and five major ethnic groups (Slovenes, Croats, Muslims, Serbs and Albanians). Although communist, it was not a satellite of the Soviet Union. It was more prosperous than most of Eastern Europe.

When Yugoslavia hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics, many considered it an example of the country’s cohesion. By 1992, however, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia had seceded and fighting had erupted among Yugoslavia’s primary ethnic groups: Serbs, Croats and Muslims. The rapid, violent disintegration of the country caught Europeans and

Americans by surprise. Given its history, it is more surprising that Yugoslavia did not explode sooner. For 40 years, the country contained a complex dynamic of ethnic hatred which had been nurtured for hundreds of years. In Bosnia, shared by the three ethnic groups, this dynamic operated at its most intense.

Back to Its Roots

Geography contributed to the evolution of ethnic mistrust in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is the crossroads between Europe and the Middle East. Invaders from both continents created a patchwork of ethnic groups and religions across Yugoslavia. Its mountainous terrain isolated many communities and helped develop the strong mistrust of “outsiders” shared by people throughout Yugoslavia. The continued presence of “outsiders,” whether of differing region or ethnicity, compounded this mistrust.

Yugoslavia has been governed on the principle of ethnic rights and

privileges; its separation was along these ethnic lines. Whether ruled by Turks, Austrians or “Yugoslavs,” ethnic groups formed the basis for organizing the state and distributing power. Rulers pitted groups against each other and favored certain groups over others.

Consequently, ethnic group identification assumed critical importance. This limited development of a national Yugoslav consciousness and made ethnic group membership a central element of existence.

The Serbs, Croats and Muslims share Slavic roots, are similar physically and speak the same language,

Serbo-Croatian. Religion separates them. The Muslims are Slavs whose descendants converted to Islam; the Serbs are Eastern Orthodox and the Croats are Catholic. The groups are divided by fundamentally different world views.

In this instance, religion alone did not create separate ethnic groups. The groups themselves made ethnic distinctions and assume ethnic identities. A Croat, for example, identifies himself as a Croat because he is Catholic. Although the process of identification is more subconscious than described, it is a critical element in determining ethnicity.

Shifting Borders and People; Constant Mistrust

For much of its history, Yugoslavia was an arena for imperial competition. The Byzantine, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires at various times fought for control and influence in the region. This repressed the independence of the ethnic groups and created tensions among them. The Balkans, Serbs, Croats and Muslims did not fight each other until the 20th century, in part because they were not part of the same country.

Europe. This allowed the Turks to defeat the Serbs at the Battle of Kosovo Polje and dominate the Balkans.

The Turkish advance into the Balkans continued into central Europe until the late 17th century. For Serbs, the Turkish conquest ended their 500-year independence. It drove a large number of Slavs to become Muslim, especially in Bosnia. The Muslim Slavs, or Bosnian Muslims, maintained a priv-

retained certain privileges denied to the Croats, causing more resentment. The Croats disliked Serbs living on land historically part of Croatia.

The Ottoman Empire began to withdraw from the Balkans in the late 19th century. Serbia regained its independence and in 1878, the Ottomans gave Bosnia to the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a protectorate. The centuries of war between the Ottomans and the Austro-Hungarians left Bosnia populated by all

three ethnic groups, though the Muslims had a plurality. Serbia sought to gain control of Bosnia, but failed when Austro-Hungary formally annexed Bosnia in 1908.

The Austro-Hungarian rivalry with Serbia led to World War I. In Bosnia, the Austro-Hungarians promoted Catholicism and Croatian interests at the expense of Muslims and Serbs. Further, a number of Bosnian Serbs wanted to join Serbia and plotted against Austro-Hungarian rule. These plots culminated in the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the empire's crown prince, by a Bosnian Serb in Sarajevo. The crown prince's assassination led to an Austrian attack against Serbia, which in turn caused a gen-

eral war in Europe.

The political map of the Balkans changed dramatically by the end of World War I. The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires were destroyed; Croatia and Bosnia joined Serbia as small, independent states. In 1918, they joined with Slovenia and Montenegro to form the King-



Two children watch arriving aircraft from outside a concertina wire perimeter at Tuzla in northern Bosnia. (Photo by Linda D. Kozaryn)

In 1389, Serbia was an independent kingdom, having won its independence from the Byzantine Empire. Croatia remained part of the Kingdom of Hungary, while the Byzantine Empire continued to battle the advancing Ottoman Turks. In June 1389, the Byzantines allowed the Turks to cross into

ileged position which Serbs and Croats resented.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Hungary and Austria invited Serb refugees fleeing the Turks to settle in Croatia along its border with Turkish-held Bosnia. This region of Croatia became known as the Krajina, or military frontier. The Krajina Serbs



dom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. This marked their first attempt to live together in one country.

The Kingdom experienced considerable ethnic tension and ideological disputes. Political parties emerged which represented the major ethnic groups. The Serbs favored a strong central government, while the Croats wanted a decentralized, federal system.

In 1929, King Aleksandar renamed the country the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (the Kingdom of the South Slavs), and imposed a dictatorship. Although trying to overcome the country's divisions, his dictatorship suppressed dissent, which manifested itself in ethnic movements. In 1934, a member of the Ustashe, a Croatian nationalist movement, increased ethnic tension by assassinating the king.

Nazi Germany invaded Yugoslavia in 1941. They gave the pro-Nazi Ustashe control of a puppet state, the Independent State of Croatia, which included Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Ustashe implemented an ethnic genocide program and established concentration camps for Serbs, Jews and Gypsies. One of the program's stated goals was to rid the Krajina of Serbs.

Remnants of the Yugoslav Army and the Yugoslav Communist Party waged separate guerrilla campaigns against the Germans, the Ustashe and each other. The multi-sided war ravaged the country and killed over a million Yugoslavs.

At war's end, the partisans of the communist party were victorious, but ethnic tension remained especially acute. Many Croats fled

An office tower bears the scars of war in Sarajevo. Nearly every building in the Bosnian city shows the effect of the nearly 1,000 shells a day fired at the city. (Photo by Linda D. Kozaryn)

the partisans and sought refuge in Austria, but were turned back and slaughtered by the partisans in revenge for the Ustashe's crimes.

Josip Broz Tito, the leader of the partisans, tried to reconstruct Yugoslavia, but recognized ethnic hatred could make it impossible. Tito proposed two solutions to the ethnic problems: charismatic leadership and communism. He emerged from the war as a truly national hero, owing no ethnic group. He used his charismatic leadership to unify Yugoslavia. He also used communism to override ethnic loyalties and enable a totalitarian government to actively repress dissent. Essentially, Tito's solutions locked Yugoslavia's metaphorical Pandora's box of ethnic conflict.

Tito's system worked well until his death in 1980. When he died, one of the locks disappeared. Yugoslavia tried to maintain the Titoist system with a federal presidency rotated among the difference republics. By the late 1980s, however, the system showed signs of strain and ethnic disputes again entered political discourse.

On June 26, 1989, at the 500th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Kosovo, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic openly declared Serbian rights must be upheld and Serbian interests protected. His speech marked the end of the consensus keeping Yugoslavia together. The final lock was broken.

Despite attempts by some political leaders to prevent Yugoslavia's break up, Tito's death and the resurgence of nationalism freed the republics to pursue their own interests. Slovenia, the most economically advanced republic, saw opportunity in the Western European markets and seceded in June 1991. The Yugoslav National Army, with a primarily Serbian officer corps, invaded

Slovenia but was defeated 10 days later.

Croatia, led by nationalist Dr. Franjo Tudjman also seceded. Upon taking power in 1990, Tudjman's party, the Croatian Democratic Union, discriminated against Serbs, denying them jobs in government and on the police force. The Croatian Democratic Union used the traditional Croatian coat of arms as its symbol, which had also been used by the Ustashe. The Krajina Serbs feared a return of the Ustashe and its genocidal policies. They began to arm themselves and organize militias. Their fears heightened when Germany quickly recognized Croatia's independence.

When Croatia seceded, these militias, aided by the Yugoslav National Army, fought the poorly organized Croatian army. They quickly gained control of most of the Krajina, declaring independence from Croatia. The Yugoslav National Army openly attacked Croatia, almost splitting the country. The war was marked by intense attacks against cultural symbols. The Croatian cities of Dubrovnik and Vukovar, both regarded as almost sacred by Croats, were besieged and pounded into rubble.

The European Community and United Nations sought an end to the conflict. In the spring of 1992, the United Nations deployed peace-keeping forces along Croatia's border with Serb-held territory. As the war in Croatia ended, Bosnia-Herzegovina seceded. As Slovenia and Croatia had done, Bosnia sought better economic opportunities and feared a Serbian dominated Yugoslavia.

The Bosnian Serbs, however, viewed the secession as an attempt by Muslim, pro-Turkish elements to return to Muslim rule. As in Croatia, Serbs formed militias and

attacked the weak Bosnian government forces. The Bosnian Serbs met with considerable success and were often aided by the Yugoslav National Army. Sarajevo, Bosnia's capitol, found itself besieged by Bosnian Serb artillery and snipers.

The Muslims soon found themselves fighting the Bosnian Croats, who similarly feared Muslim rule. The Muslims and Croats realized by 1993 the Bosnian Serbs were close to victory and joined forces against the Serbs. By 1994, the Muslim-Croat federation had regained some territory lost to the Serbs.

Operation

U.S. soldiers are keeping the peace in Bosnia, ensuring freedom of movement for citizens and gaining program entitlements to make their own lives easier.

Soldiers who deployed to Bosnia nearly four months ago are seeing signs of peace. They are also starting a new phase of their mission. While their primary Bosnian mission is providing a secure environment, they are now working to ensure freedom of movement throughout the country, according to U.S. Army Gen. George S. Joulwan, commander of NATO's peace implementation force. Soldiers are "doing the right thing" by helping civilian organizations and local authorities clear roads, repair bridges and restore water, power and communications.

U.S. Army soldiers in Bosnia are "getting the right things," too, in their quality of life and their wallets. Along with morale builders such as better quality quarters, improved hot meals and access to e-mail back home, soldiers also are eligible for several personnel and financial programs explained as follows.

As fighting continued in Bosnia, United Nations soldiers delivered humanitarian supplies and protected designated areas. The United Nations found itself targeted by all sides in the conflict and could not protect the designated areas from determined Serb assaults.

In the fall of 1995, NATO waged an air campaign against Bosnian Serb targets and succeeded in forcing the Bosnian Serbs to negotiate an end to the war. The Croats also launched a devastatingly effective offensive against the Croatian Serbs. The offensive forced the Serbs to

flee into Serbia, ending the Serb presence in the Krajina and Eastern Slavonia after 400 years.

The negotiated agreement at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, offers hope of a prolonged peace in Bosnia if only because the Croats, Serbs and Muslims no longer live among each other. The agreement created a "Serbian Republic" for Bosnian Serbs in the sovereign state of Bosnia-Herzegovina. It also created a formal Muslim-Croat Confederation which occupies 51 percent of Bosnia.

The NATO continues to maintain a peacekeeping force in Bosnia.



1st Lt. Rich Walters was assigned to the 470th MI Brigade in Panama and wrote the article as a video script for deploying soldiers from the 470th.

Joint Endeavor

■ **Savings Deposit Program (SDP).** Members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States or its possessions on Operation Joint Endeavor are authorized to make deposits with the Treasury of pay and allowances not allotted. Deposits may not exceed \$10,000. Interest accrues at a rate not to exceed 10 percent per annum.

■ **Special Leave Accrual (SLA).** This allows a soldier to carry forward more than 60 days of accrued leave at the end of a fiscal year. The program provides temporary relief to soldiers when, due to lengthy deployments or periods of hostility, they are not able to use their accrued leave.

■ **Certain Places Pay (CPP).** This enlisted soldier entitlement is based on grade and assignment to certain overseas geographic locations. It varies in amount from \$8 to \$22.

■ **Rest and Recuperation (R&R).** A chargeable leave program that authorizes use of ordinary leave to allow soldiers leave from hostile fire and imminent danger areas. The OJE program authorizes 15 days of leave (2 travel days are not chargeable). Government funded transportation is provided from Tuzla/Taszar to

Rhein-Main/Frankfurt with an option to continue on to Philadelphia from Frankfurt. Soldiers are responsible for all expenses once they arrive in Germany or Philadelphia.

■ **Imminent Danger Pay (IDP).** This pay is authorized to provide additional compensation during periods of nominal peace to soldiers in foreign duty areas (includes air space) subject to hostile fire or threat of imminent danger. Hostile fire pay/imminent danger pay is \$150 per month.

■ **Qualified Hazardous Duty Area (QHDA).** A program similar to combat zone tax exclusion. Authorized for soldiers serving in designated contingency operations and who are normally entitled to imminent danger pay. QHDA excludes the first \$4,254 of pay each month from federal tax.



Information gathered from DoD news releases and articles written by Linda D. Kozaryn, American Forces Press Service.

Company D soldiers got one last piece of advice before leaving for Eastern Europe — *Watch out for*

LAND MINES

Story and photos by Spc. Brian Thomas

Twenty-eight soldiers from Third Platoon of Company D, Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity) and two from Company B, Operations Battalion, 470th Military Intelligence Brigade, deployed to Hungary Jan. 28, 1996, to support Operation Joint Endeavor. One of the last blocks on their pre-deployment checklist was a mine awareness class.

Three Special Forces soldiers from Company B, 1st Battalion, 1st Special Warfare Training Group, conducted a mine awareness class. And by the end it, were they ever aware.

"The threat of mines in (Bosnia-Herzegovina) is very high," said Special Forces instructor Sgt. 1st Class Gregory Jackson. "This training will increase their chances of coming home safely."

All units deploying for Joint Endeavor receive mine familiarization classes.

Jackson, Sgt. 1st Class Al Culbertson and Staff Sgt. Timothy Roberts taught the deploying soldiers how to identify potential mine fields and mines, probe for and mark mines, and how to bypass or breach mine fields.

"I think this is very necessary because of the theater we're going into," said Spc. Mardarow Brown of Company B, Operations Battalion,

470 Military Intelligence Brigade. "It's very eye-opening training."

Jackson showed the soldiers the techniques of probing — lying on their bellies, sweeping the ground with bare forearms to feel disturbed earth, and then poking the ground very gently with a stick to find the outline of the mine.

After probing, Culbertson taught the soldiers how to enter a mine field, clear it and then guide others through it. His advice was simple — yet critically important.

"If you get off the beaten path, there will be something waiting for you," Culbertson said. He also warned against any souvenir collecting.

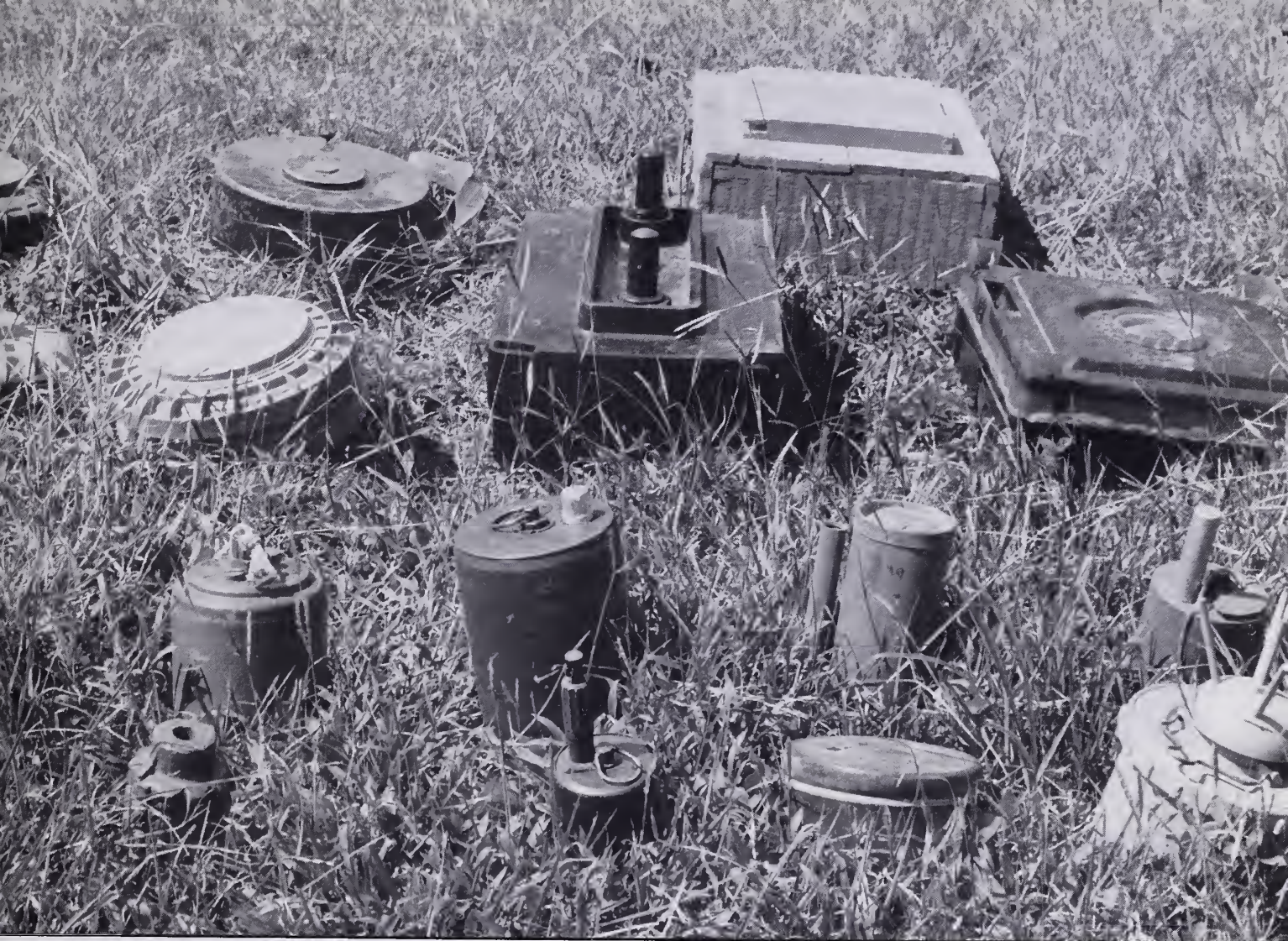
"If you didn't drop it, don't pick it up," Culbertson said. "They've been fighting this war for more than four years, they know all the tricks."

Holding what looked to be a harmless plastic butterfly, Culbertson explained how this "butterfly" had taken the hands off several children in Afghanistan.

"We want all of you to come back safely with all of your fingers and hands," he said.

Staff Sgt. Timothy Roberts directed the group through its final phase — locating and identifying mines.





Above: Mines come in all shapes and sizes...and they can all kill.

Bottom left: An instructor holds what appears to be a harmless plastic "butterfly." It was really a deadly mine used in Afghanistan.

Bottom right: Sgt. 1st Class Gregory Jackson, Company B, 1st Battalion, 1st Special Warfare Training Group, demonstrates an antipersonnel mine to soldiers.





Staff Sgt. Wayne Pfohl, Company D, Military Intelligence Battalion (Low Intensity), probes for a land mine during mine familiarization training.



Can you spot the trip wire on this mine?

Roberts showed the soldiers where they could expect to find land mines—anywhere and everywhere. Every leaf, tree, fallen limb and piece of debris proved to be an excellent hiding place for an antipersonnel mine.

“What got me thinking the most was when they had some obvious mines,” Brown said. “and then when you redirected your path, that’s where they had the most mines laid.”

“Stay on the main routes, the designated routes and the routes that the locals use,” Roberts said, adding that one U.S. soldier has already been injured when he drove his HMMWV down an unmarked road.

Eyes were wider and steps far lighter by the end of Roberts’ training session.

“I think our soldiers now have even more of an appreciation for the dangers we could face over there,” said Capt. Paul J. Murray, Company D commander. “The Special Forces training we received was top-notch, professional and thorough.”



Spc. Thomas is assigned to the U.S. Army Southern Command’s Public Affairs Office.

Special thanks go to the Tropic Times staff for submitting Spc. Thomas’ story.

Common Task Training

Story and photos by
Capt. Kurt Sturr

“This is the first time I have been introduced to the new decontamination kit,” said Sgt. Lashaunda Person, training NCO for Headquarters Company, U.S. Army Field Support Center.

The common task training conducted at Fort Belvoir, Va., by Person’s unit ensured its soldiers were competent in those skills. For many of the soldiers, the field training was a welcome change from their normal duty stations inside office buildings.



Left to right: Sgt. Lashaunda Person and Spc. Tori Shanks put on their protective masks upon identifying an NBC threat.

Staff Sgt. Terry Toombs, military pay NCOIC, doubled as an NBC instructor for the training. Toombs

added realism in his station training. Soldiers walked a wooded lane identifying and reacting to an NBC hazard. They were graded on correctly identifying the threat and masking and signaling the alarm within the allotted time for the task.

At another station, Spc. Terence Goldsmith had no problem placing an M18A1 claymore mine. “You do it four or five times, and you know it pretty well. It’s good to have the refresher,” he said.



Capt. Sturr was assigned to the Joint Field Support Center, Defense Intelligence Agency.



Left to right: Staff Sgt. Paul Race, Staff Sgt. Rosalind Freeman, Spc. Terence Goldsmith and Sgt. 1st Class Donald Burns prepare for the land navigation course.

Counterintelligence Training

How do 902d MI Group soldiers maintain a high level of counterintelligence support in contingency operations? The old-fashioned way: they practice.

By Capt. Christopher R. Wallace

As the Army transitions from an era of forward deployed assets to smaller, U.S.-based forces capable of short notice overseas projection, the ability to protect deployed forces with counterintelligence support becomes critical.

Elements of the 902d MI Group have dual missions: provide counterintelligence support in the United States and counterintelligence reinforcement support for up to two simultaneous major regional conflicts. To accomplish these two missions, the 902d soldiers continue to plan and practice contingency operations.

During 1995, Company B, U.S. Army Counterintelligence Security Battalion, 902d MI Group, sponsored a 10-day Counterintelligence Contingency Operations Training Course. A mobile training team from the 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Group, conducted the training at Fort McClellan, Ala. The training centered on a scenario in which Army counterintelligence assets provided force protection intelligence support to the headquarters and subordinate U.S. task forces of a United Nations peace keeping force in the former (fictitious) Republic of Danubia. The exercise covered counterintelligence force protection support to all phases of the peace keeping operation from pre-deployment planning through sustainment of operations in Danubia.

Three five-member force protection counterintelligence teams of the fictitious 15th MI Battalion provided Army counterintelligence support to the United Nations. A



Soldiers from the 902d used the theater rapid response intelligence package such as the one shown above, during their exercise. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Thomas Varichak)

regional operations element retained operational control of the each of the battalion size task force teams.

Before deployment, supported U.S. commanders had to approve the counterintelligence force protection. The regional operations element and each of the force protection counterintelligence teams prepared a five paragraph force protection appendix to the intelligence annex. They included sections on

force protection intelligence estimate, counterintelligence force protection source operations and a counterintelligence collection plan. The regional operations element had the operational control of the three force protection counterintelligence teams. Element personnel briefed the force protection plan to the U. N. combined limited expedition commander. The briefing included three contingency operation missions: conduct

counterintelligence planning, analysis, and taskings, prioritize counterintelligence missions and maintain local data bases.

Force protection counterintelligence teams would conduct collection and reporting, liaison, investi-



gations, and vulnerability assessments within its respective task force's sector within the U. N. enclave in Danubia. The teams convinced their respective task force commanders to bring force protection assets in on the first plane. The teams explained the value added as a proactive force protection asset. The assets provided commanders early warning and force protection information and served as an additional on-the-ground intelligence asset dedicated to the commander's

sector. The force protection counterintelligence team also included a limited linguistic capability and augmented the existing task force communications architecture via the theater rapid response intelligence package known as TRRIP.

Exercise Gets Underway

The regional operations element and the three force protection counterintelligence teams immediately began the collection and analysis of information. From this, the teams determined the unconventional, terrorist, foreign intelligence and conventional threats to U.S. forces, operations and critical nodes in the U.N. enclave. The collection effort included local level liaison, walk-ins, refugee screenings and document exploitation. The teams' collection also included debriefing U.S. patrols and conducting counterintelligence force protection source operations. Regional operations element personnel analyzed the collected data to form an accurate picture of the threats surrounding their forces.

The theater rapid response intelligence package was integrated into the field training exercise portion of the counterintelligence contingency operations training course. Exercise personnel gained practice dealing with occasional linguistic barriers and limited operational work areas and resources, such as one phone line into the regional operations element. During the scenario, realistic consequences occurred when participants triggered actions. At its most extreme, individuals "died" if compromised as U.S. Army counterintelligence sources.

The active participation of counterintelligence elements from Army organizations in the United States enhanced the training. Many participants demonstrated their experience in providing counterintelligence support to contingency operations.

During classroom instruction, battalion participants shared lessons

learned from contingency operations in the former Yugoslavia (18th MI Battalion) and in Somalia and Haiti (519th MI Battalion). Course leaders emphasized the need for counterintelligence coordination within the theater of operations beginning prior to deployment. Although intended for Army counterintelligence special agents, the 18th MI Battalion mobile training team stressed other areas. As a basic tenet of force protection operations, the mobile training team believed the most productive force protection intelligence teams are combined counterintelligence/human intelligence.

Interrogators focused on the enemy order of battle, sound planning, preparation, questioning, recording and reporting skills, and often indispensable linguistic capability.

Soldiers from four units formed the regional operations element and three force protection counterintelligence teams. These units included the 202d MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade; 519th MI Battalion, 525th MI Group and 629th MI Battalion, Maryland National Guard and Company B, MI Security Battalion, 902d MI Group. In addition to the team members, role players and observers came from the above units plus the 5th Special Forces Group, 75th Ranger Battalion, and 4th Special Operations Support Command.

The Counterintelligence Contingency Operations Training Course reemphasized the need for all counterintelligence special agents to maintain tactical proficiency. Given the growing missions of a shrinking Army, the future counterintelligence force must train to maintain the operational flexibility to deploy on short notice into any environment.



Capt. Wallace is the commander of the Atlanta Military Intelligence Detachment, Fort Gillem, Ga.

INSCOM Military Police Conduct FTX

Story and photos by
Staff Sgt. Joseph W. Ralston,
INSCOM Security Detachment



Soldiers from the INSCOM Security Detachment conducted convoy escorts and are shown clearing a bridge before allowing the convoy to cross.

Military Police assigned to the Security Detachment, Headquarters Intelligence and Security Command, Fort

Belvoir, Va., conducted its first annual two-week field training exercise (FTX) in March. Faced with limited resources and equipment,

the detachment literally “reached out and touched” other local units for team support.



An “Enemy Prisoner of War” sits in a cage after being captured. The prisoner was identified by the town’s mayor as one of the guerrilla’s that had been terrorizing his town.

"It's not easy to pull something like this off when you have limited equipment," said Staff Sgt. Margaret F. Griffin, platoon sergeant. "We had to contact other units such as the 437th Military Police Company on post to use three of their HMMWV's and two PRC-77s. The 310th TAA-COM (near Fort Belvoir) issued the M16s, magazines and blank adapters we needed, while we got a 2 1/2 ton truck from the Virginia National Guard. There are just too many units to list them all, but we thank each and every one of them for their support. Everyone we contacted was willing to help and provide the necessary equipment for us to conduct this training. The soldiers enjoyed it, because it gave them a chance to conduct hands-on-training," said Griffin.

Griffin and Staff Sgt. Todd C. Barley, training NCO, secured the equipment while 1st Lt. Karen G. Dillard, platoon leader, wrote the exercise scenario.

"We had to sit down and plan how we could get four squads of MPs through it (the exercise) without dropping the security commitment. The final decision was to go to 12-hour shifts so only two squads were working and two could train at one time," said Barley.

For the exercise, one squad was assigned to the U.N. peacekeeping force scenario while the other squad

was used as role players. According to Barley, the squads switched roles every two days, which meant they had to write more scenarios in order to evaluate all soldiers fairly.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, INSCOM, provided five



Soldiers portrayed injured civilians awaiting the arrival of the Military Police. They were dispatched to different locations and encountered different situations. Soldiers established realism by using moulage kits.

role players who acted as local civilians in the village where the MPs were dispatched.

During the exercise, soldiers conducted convoy escorts, route patrols, road blocks and check points and traffic control points. They also responded to injured civilians in small towns who were being harassed by a small guerrilla faction and an enemy prisoner of war site.

1st Lt. Terry C. Hyman and Chief Warrant Officer Ervin Cheatwood Jr.

interrogated the guerrilla faction members after their capture.

Col. Talmadge R. Varnado, INSCOM deputy commander, who recently returned from the U.N. mission in Bosnia, related the exercise to actual experiences. Varnado

watched as soldiers captured, searched and escorted three guerrillas to the prisoner of war site. He explained the real life missions in Bosnia to the soldiers and encouraged them to continue training in similar exercises.

Each Wednesday during the exercise, a competition was held among the four squads participating. Squad teams had to reach four points on a land navigation course and complete several tasks regarding first aid, search and seizure, enemy prisoner of war and weapons. The teams were timed and had to receive a "GO" at each station. The team with

the fastest time and all "GOs" won the competition.

Of six teams competing, 1st squads' A-Team completed the course in a record 29 minutes. Members of the team are Sgt. Matthew A. Ritz (leader), Cpl. Robert M. Westbrook and Spc. Cleone L. Cooper.



Staff Sgt. Ralston is assigned to the INSCOM Security Detachment, INSCOM Headquarters, Fort Belvoir, Va.

INSCOM Kids Know

By the 500th MI Brigade Public Affairs Staff



Children growing up in military communities get to see and experience the world in full. Knowing there's a possibility you will travel to a different country is an advantage. Learning about other cultures and lifestyles is always exciting. The experience of being a military family gives children a chance to see what it is like to be a soldier or a military member and it provides a broader view of life in the military. It also opens their minds to the many occupational specialties of the military.

We asked the sons and daughters of the 500th MI Brigade soldiers to tell us what they liked best about being a soldier's child. Their answers appear below.

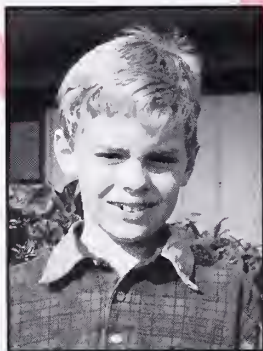


"The best part is the traveling. I love to travel and see new things. So far, I have lived in Panama, Germany, Japan and in several states in the United States. So far the best place has been Oklahoma," said Jennifer Aguayo, 11-year-old daughter of Chief Warrant Officer Paul and Rosario Aguayo, Company B, MI Battalion (Provisional), 500th MI Brigade.



"I think it's good because I get to learn about different cultures. I also like the different places and having different friends all the time," offered Nikki Brooks, 10-year-old daughter of Sgt. 1st Class Jeffrey W. and Diane McClaskey, Company B, MI Battalion (Provisional), 500th MI Brigade.

"I get to be on a military base instead of the city and pets are allowed on base," said Nickolas Gustum, 8-year-old son of Sgt. 1st Class Aaron R. and Laurie K. Gustum, 500th MI Brigade.



"I like that we get to go on trips with my dad," said Sherelle Fields, daughter of Sgt. 1st Class Gordon and Carolyn Fields, 500th MI Brigade.

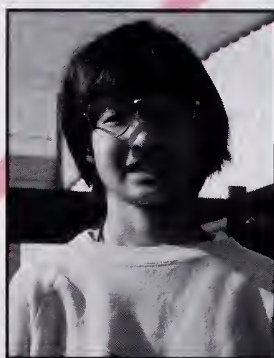


What They Like Best

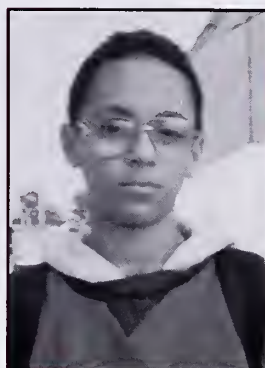
"I really enjoy the opportunity to live overseas. Life in Japan is very safe and secure. I have lived more than half my life overseas. Travel is also another part that I really enjoy. I have visited Hawaii, Thailand, Singapore and Japan. I hope to visit Korea before we PCS to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in July 1996," said Leslie Sealey, 11-year-old daughter of Maj. Franklyn B. and Lamom Sealey, 750th MI Company, MI Battalion (Provisional), 500th MI Brigade.



"I like the people I get to meet and the different places I get to go," said Jaycen J. Dolphus, 8-year-old daughter of Spc. Martha R. Garreau, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 500th MI Brigade.



"I like that I can go on base without an ID card and that I get to go inside the PX," said Victoria Ewald, 11-year-old daughter of Chief Warrant Officer Sam and Shizuka Ewald, 500th MI Brigade.



"The youth programs are targeted just for military children because they understand how we feel. I feel safe on base because there's not a lot of violence," said Jay Little, 13-year-old son of Maj. Debra and Rodney Little, A Company, 500th MI Battalion (Provisional), 500th MI Brigade.

"I like everything about being a military child, except for moving away from my friends," said Zachary Hummel, 7-year-old son of Staff Sgt. David A. and Cynthia Hummel, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 500th MI Brigade.



"I like having the advantage of meeting different kids and I like the schools better," said Aaron Edwards, 11-year-old son of Sgt. 1st Class George A. and Alice P. Edwards, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 500th MI Battalion (Provisional), 500th MI Brigade.



Mountain Biking a Family Tradition

By Sgt. 1st Class Phillip D. Clark

Both Sgt. Nova Peoples and Spec. David Potter fell in love with mountain biking, and then with each other. Both soldiers are members of the 704th MI Brigade. Peoples is assigned to Headquarters and Operations Company, 743rd MI Battalion, while Potter is assigned to Company A, 742nd MI Battalion.

Their love for mountain biking led to a Women's Military Nationals Championship first place win and a Men's Military Nationals Championship second place finish in mountain biking. Their love for each other led them into marriage and a relationship of mutual support in life...which included mountain bike racing.

Peoples started mountain biking to foster camaraderie with coworkers at a previous assignment.

"I lived in Lake Tahoe, Calif., and a bunch of guys I worked with used to go out and mountain bike, so I decided to buy one. I think I bought a \$400 mountain bike (bottom of the line), so I used to have to push my bike up the mountain after them. I still do, but it really got me into the sport," said Peoples.

Potter was an avid mountain climber before joining the Army.

"I was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, and there are really no mountains at Fort Hood to climb," said



Spec. David Potter and Sgt. Nova Peoples pause for a photo during a recent race. (Courtesy photo)

Potter. "I had always seen these people on off road bikes (called mountain bikes now) and I thought "this is something to do...I'm not into hunting and fishing, but I like to be outdoors. I bought a bottom of the line mountain bike and mountain biked around the tank trails of Fort Hood," he said.

While Peoples pursued other types of fitness, Potter began racing while stationed in Germany. Peoples returned to mountain biking at Fort Meade, Md., after a three year break and met Potter, who had never stopped biking.

"I had just run a marathon in Pensacola, Fla., when I did my first bike race," said Peoples. I think I had my bike for about three weeks."

In 1995, Peoples entered the expert level of racing, which proved



to be unwise. She dropped to the sport racer level in one point series racing—a group of races in an area which determines the area champion. She raced the Maryland Point Series, a total of 11 races. When she had placed first in three races, she qualified to move up to expert level racing. As a first-year racer, she took third place.

Potter entered several races outside a point series area, including the Military Nationals and a grueling 24-hour team relay race in Canaan, W.Va.

This year, the mountain bikers are planning to win the National Cycling Series. According to Potter, the series includes six races: two in California and one each in Utah, Vermont, Michigan and Georgia. The points won in all six races determine the U. S. champion in each race category. Peoples also plans to enter the Pedros Series on the East Coast; six races ranging from Pennsylvania to South Carolina.

Potter believes Peoples has a chance to qualify for the next Olympic Games as a member of the



Sgt. Nova Peoples, #998, gains ground on open terrain. (Courtesy photo)

military's Olympic mountain bike team.

"They select those individuals two years before the Olympics, so we missed it," said Potter. "Since we did so well (at the Nationals) — especially Nova — if she makes the race next year and keeps going, she will definitely be a contender for the next Olympics," he said.

The two bikers place Peoples' racing career first, believing she has the better chance to succeed.

"The equipment needed to do what we do is expensive; that's the reason only one of us races. Not only is it expensive, but you need that mechanical support and you need someone on the trail handing you water bottles, so it's much better to have one (person) race," said Potter.

According to Peoples, she is the only expert female racer in the Maryland Point Series who is not sponsored. A sponsor could provide better equipment.

"I would really like to go pro," said Peoples. "Being in the military, it's kind of tough trying to get the training in. I believe if I have the time and put the time in, I can turn pro. I've done marathons, triathlons and other sports. Mountain biking is one of the most fulfilling and rewarding sports there is," she said.



Sgt. 1st Class Clark was assigned to the public affairs office, 704th MI Brigade, Fort Meade, Md.



Spc. David Potter heads down a hill during a race. (Courtesy photo)

Asian Pacific Americans Contribute to Military Intelligence

By the INSCOM History Staff

Asian-Pacific Americans engaged in a secret war long before the United States entered World War II. They played an important role in gathering information about the United States' then-potential adversary: Japan. In March 1941, the Corps of Intelligence Police in Hawaii, the Army's counterintelligence arm, recruited two nisei, or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry, as undercover agents in the Philippines. It took eight months for Arthur S. Komori and Richard M. Sakakida to determine who among the Japanese community in Manila supported Japan's policy of foreign aggression.

At the same time, Gero Iwai, a veteran undercover agent assigned to the G2 section, headquarters, Hawaiian department, was compiling a list of Japanese informants from the news media and surveillance. Iwai prepared a weekly situation report for the military. When war was declared officially, local authorities used the pick-up list to apprehend suspected sympathizers. Iwai assured decision-makers that no act of sabotage had been carried out by Japanese-Americans against the U. S. military.

On the eve of World War II, the Army general staff opened a Japanese language training school at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. The United States intelligence community needed individuals proficient in Japanese. On November 1, 1941, the first students reported for class to an abandoned airplane hangar. One of the hand-picked instructors was John Fujio Aiso, who held a degree from Harvard Law School. Fifty-eight of the first 60 students were nisei who had either lived or had been educated in Japan.

During World War II, one of the greatest stories of courage and sacrifice was of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, hysteria gripped the west coast of the United States. Local politicians and military authorities called for the internment of Japanese-Americans into isolated camps. Stripped of dignity and property, the nisei wanted to prove their loyalty. Many served in the celebrated 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Combat Team in Europe. These units were among the most highly decorated of the war.

Still other nisei waged a less publicized war. They secretly trained at the Military Intelligence Service Lan-

guage School. The school outgrew its quarters in San Francisco, Calif., and moved to Camp Savage, Minn., in May 1942. The school expanded to meet the increasing need, ultimately relocating to Fort Snelling, Minn., in August 1944. By the end of the war, the school had graduated nearly 6,000 men.

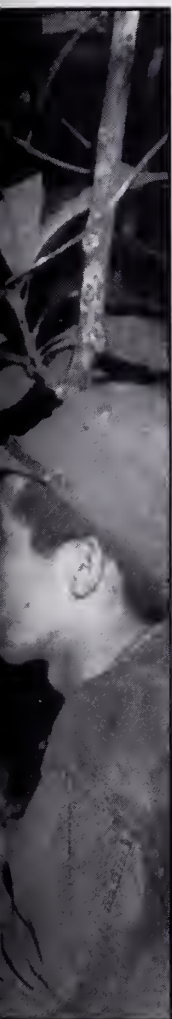


Asian Pacific Americans served as interpreters during prisoner interrogations in World War II. (U.S. Army photo)

About 2,000 graduates were funneled into the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service which was established by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Teams of 10 linguists were selected for each headquarters with more than a score of infantry divisions in the Pacific. Other teams

were assigned to Merrill's Marauders, Far Eastern Air Forces and the China-Burma-India theater. About 130 teams were assigned to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The primary mission of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service was to translate documents and interrogate prisoners. Compared to the European Theater, the Pacific had fewer prisoners of war to interrogate but more documents to translate. However, the Japanese soldiers who were captured or surrendered were more likely to furnish information. In total, the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service transcribed 350,000 captured documents during the war and interrogated 10,000 prisoners. This success led one general to call the nisei interpreters the war's "secret weapon."



Richard M. Sakakida (U.S. Army photo)

The interpreters also demonstrated their courage on the battlefield. Tech. Sgt. Frank Hachiya and a two-man patrol were in pursuit of three enemy soldiers when they encountered fire from a large enemy patrol. Hachiya was fatally wounded. "After being hit and while lying helpless on the ground, he fired a complete magazine from his pistol at the enemy, driving them up the ravine. Hachiya's actions were an inspiration to the entire command." Before he died, Hachiya gave vital information which helped to save many lives. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star.

Sgt. George Nakamura was killed in action near Payawan, Luzon, in the Philippine Islands on June 29, 1945. He was trying to induce a group of enemy soldiers to surrender when he was fatally wounded. By his fearless advance and voluntary performance of such hazardous duty, Sgt. Nakamura demonstrated exemplary courage and loyalty. In recognition of his services, he also was awarded the Silver Star.

Nisei were also assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps while others went into code breaking. Capt. Clarence Yamagata received the Legion of Merit for his work with the Central Bureau of Brisbane. A number of nisei served with Detachment 1 of the 2d Signal Service Battalion at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va.

Other Asian-Pacific Americans also made outstanding contributions to Army intelligence during World War II. Master Sgt. Lorenzo Alvarado, a Counter Intelligence Corps agent, served in a "stay behind" role in his native Philippines to gather intelligence at extreme risk for over three years.

On October 20, 1944, members of the First (Filipino) Reconnaissance Battalion went ashore in the Philippines. They gathered vital information prior to the landing of Allied troops in the Leyte Gulf. Throughout the war, Pacific Islanders assisted coast watchers of the Allied Intelligence Bureau. The coast watchers relayed important information on the movement of Japanese forces.

At the end of the war, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service members assisted civil affairs teams in Japan and occupied territories. They helped to locate and repatriate imprisoned Americans, aid counterintelligence in identifying potential dissidents, locate war criminal suspects and serve as interpreters at their trials. Most importantly, their presence contributed much to the huge job of democratizing Japan.

Harry K. Fukuhara personifies the contributions of Asian-Pacific Americans to Army intelligence. An extraordinary international affairs professional at the 500th Military Intelligence Brigade in Japan, Mr. Fukuhara made invaluable contributions to the national security interest of the United States during a 48-year career as a soldier, civilian, and statesman. In recognition of his contributions, Fukuhara received The President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service Award, and the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal.

Asian-Pacific American contributions to the Military Intelligence Corps and INSCOM reflect the seamless pride and loyalty of all Americans.



Reversible Camouflage Fabric Introduced

The Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center has developed a reversible camouflage fabric with a four-color woodland pattern on one side and a three-color desert pattern on the reverse side.

The patterns were printed using vat dyes for the desert colors and pigment dyes for the woodland colors. Two different fabrics have been successfully dyed: the 50/50 Nylon, Cotton Twill and the 50/50 Nylon, Cotton, Ripstop Poplin. The twill fabric is used in temperate environments and the poplin is used in hot weather climates. Laboratory tests have shown both fabrics may meet the challenging durability and performance requirements of combat.

Reversible camouflage printed fabric is not new; however there was a problem with strike through in the 1940's, but heavy, thick, and uncomfortable fabrics had to be used. Using two different printing techniques and today's technology, the patterns can be printed on the lighter weight fabrics used in making Combat Battledress Uniforms. Future potential pattern combinations for camouflage printing include urban/desert and urban/ woodland.

Further development of reversible clothing and equipment covers will reduce the logistics burden, increase mission flexibility, and reduce procurement costs. (*Army News Service from a Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center release*)

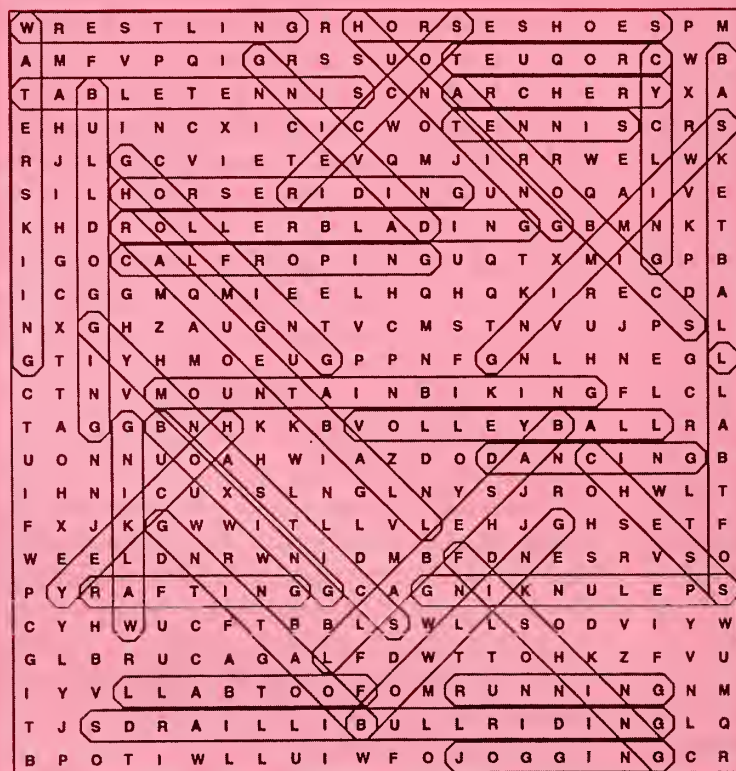
Door Slammed on Supremist Groups

"Active participation in supremacist groups is simply incompatible with military service," said Secretary of the Army Togo D. West at a Pentagon press conference. "We will not have it."

"We strongly discourage membership in such organizations and our officers and NCOs are responsible for counseling soldiers and ensuring they are aware of the policy," he said.

"The face of America's soldiers is the face of America," said West. "It is reflected around the world in soldiers who are helpful, who are positive, who reach out to others and who are known for being there when they are needed." (*ARNEWS*)

Exercise Puzzle Solution



Refresher Language Training

The Army is going to the proficiency standard of 2/2 for soldiers in language dependent military occupational specialties. Limited refresher training is available for the following languages at the Defense Language Institute: Arabic, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish, Vietnamese and Russian.

Training in these classes can be accomplished by going TDY enroute to a new duty station or TDY and return. Units which send soldiers TDY and return will bear all costs. Coordination must be made with MP/MI/Language Branch for enrollment in these classes. Soldiers will need current (within one year of report date) DLPT.

POC for refresher training is Mrs. Luginbill at DSN 2215054 or Mrs. Cates, DSN 221-5692/commercial 703-325-5692, TAPC-EPL-M, E-Mail: EPLANG@ Hoffman-EMH1.Army.MIL.

Calendar of MI Events

May

3 Maj. Ralph Van Deman, often called the "Father of Modern Military Intelligence," worked to revive and expand the role of the defunct military information, 1917.

9 A disguised Capt. Noah Phelps, Connecticut Militia, conducted the first recorded military intelligence war mission by successfully spying on the British-held Fort Ticonderoga, 1775.

14 Congress approved the establishment of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). Among their duties, WAAC's served as photo interpreters, cryptographers and cryptoanalysts, 1942.

15 Congress appointed George Washington, "to command the Continental forces." Because of his experience in the French and Indian War, Washington believed intelligence and security were essential to battlefield success; he became an ardent practitioner of the disciplines, 1775.

18 The Signal Corps' successfully demonstrated the first radar set at Fort Monmouth, N.J., 1937.

June

2 Brig. Gen. Marborough Churchill became first assistant chief of staff, G2, War Department general staff, 1918.

10 Gen. Washington awarded Sgt. Daniel Bissell the Badge of Military Merit for his conspicuous bravery while serving as a spy. Bissell was only the third recipient of the "Purple Heart," comparable to today's Medal of Honor, 1783.

10 Maj. Van Deman established the Code and Cipher Bureau (later redesignated MI-8) to perform cryptologic functions at the War Department. He commissioned Herbert O. Yardley, a former code clerk at the State Department, to head the effort, 1917.

12 Confederate Gen. Jeb Stuart began a three day, 140-mile ride around Gen. McClellan's forces as they faced Richmond, Va. His ride was symbolic of the increased role which cavalry played in reconnaissance and served as an early

19 The Signal Corps monitored diplomatic cables to gain valuable information including movement of the Spanish Fleet into Santiago Harbor, 1898.

24 Inventor Samuel F.B. Morse sent the first message over a telegraph line from Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Md.: "What hath God wrought," 1844.

27 Dennis E. Nolan assigned as Pershing's chief intelligence officer, becoming the first officer to hold the title of "G2." He assembled the largest intelligence apparatus to date, practicing a number disciplines for the first time: ACOUSTINT, COMSEC, PHOTINT, SIGINT and CI, 1917.

27 Memorial Day (observed)

31 From his captive balloon, Professor Thaddeus Lowe telegraphed Union forces and warned them of enemy advances at the Battle of Fair Oaks, 1862.

advantage for the Confederacy. Both sides wiretapped the telegraph for information and deceptive purposes. The most successful was George A. "Lightning" Ellsworth, a telegrapher who rode with Gen. Morgan during raids into Kentucky. When properly used, Confederates were unable to break Union telegraph codes and ciphers, 1862.

14 The Army took control of Arlington Hall, formerly an exclusive girls' college. During World War II, the site was the center of the Army's code breaking and communications security effort, 1942.

14 Army's 221st Birthday Flag Day

21 Congress established the signal officer post which was filled by an assistant surgeon, Maj. Albert J. Myer. Myer won the War Department's acceptance of a simple but effective method of flag signaling (wigwag), 1860.

1996

May

	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31			

June

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	

July

	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31				

August

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	

September

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

October

	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31				

November

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	

December

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

1997

January

	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29
30	31			

February

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29		

March

					1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31

April

	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31				

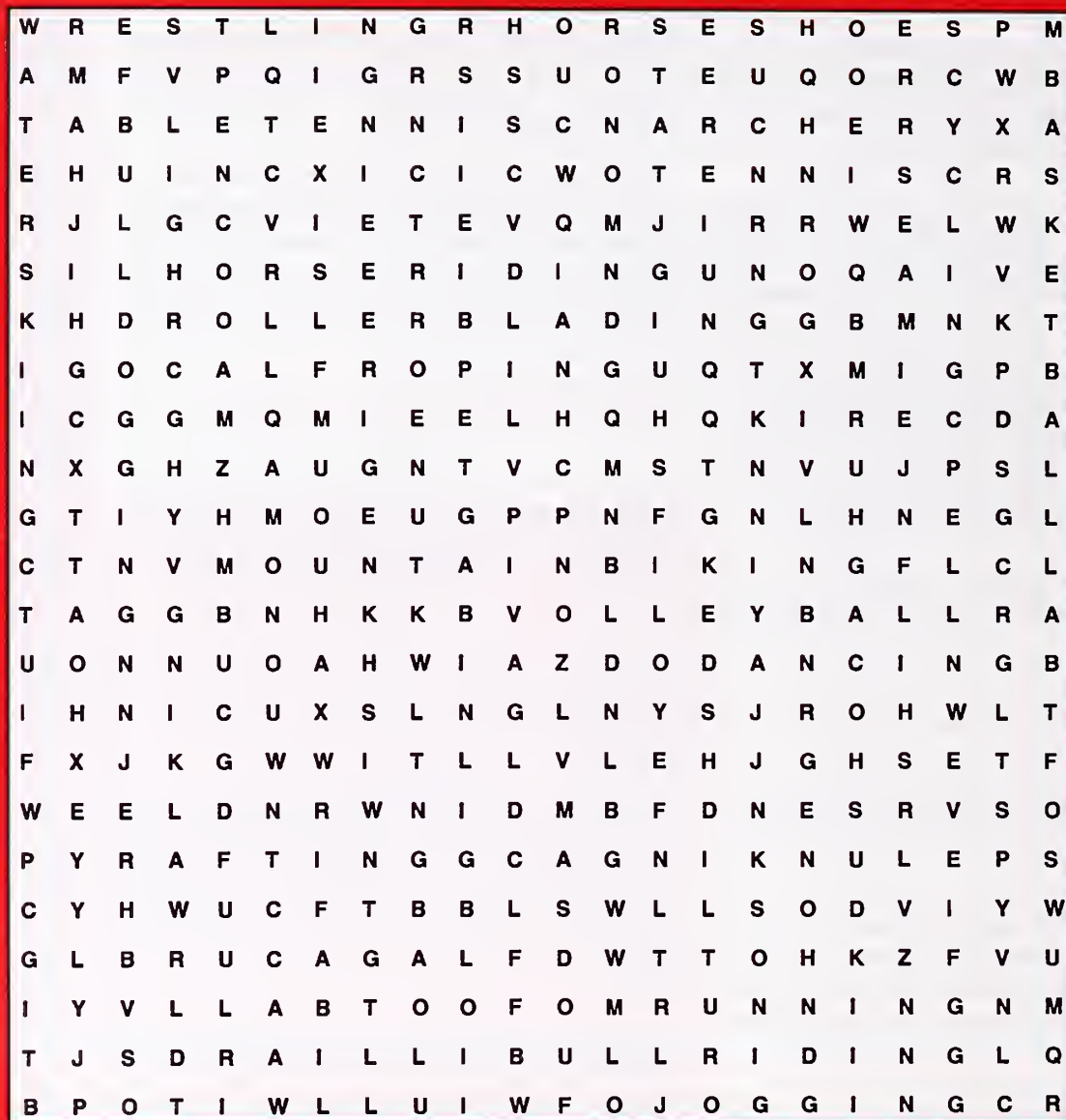
May

				1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	

COMMANDER
INSCOM
ATTN IAPA
8825 BEULAH STREET
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



Exercise



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 38.

raquetball
running
tennis
diving
bulldogging
wrestling
fishing
baseball

bowling
walking
football
dancing
calfroping
boxing
hunting
waterskiing

chess
aerobics
basketball
volleyball
bullriding
boating
jogging
rollerblading

cycling
softball
croquet
billiards
gymnastics
rafting
hockey
spelunking

mountainbiking
swimming
horseshoes
horseriding
tabletennis
golfing
soccer
archery